

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

At a meeting of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the United States on the Industrial Exhibition of 1851, held at the rooms of the National Institute on Monday evening, September 16, 1850, the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES in the chair, the following Circular to persons in the United States interested in the Industrial Exhibition was submitted by the Secretary, and, with other papers communicated, referred to the Executive Committee for publication:

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 16, 1850.

The Central Committee of the United States on the Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in May, 1851, beg leave to invite the attention of the Governors of the several States, of the local committees by them appointed, and of their fellow-citizens generally, to the interesting subjects involved in this great concourse of the industry of nations, and to the peculiar aspects under which it addresses itself to the skill and industries of all classes in the United States.

This committee cannot but view this great exposition of human industry and productive skill as one in which every nation on the globe has a direct and positive concern. Its results and its history will go down to future generations, marking the actual state of arts and civilization in the middle of the nineteenth century. It will stand as at once an evidence and index of the progress which the humanizing arts of peace have made and are now making in every empire and people, kingdom, principality, and province of the world.

The productions of American industry which will be entitled to places in the Exhibition are not limited to articles of manufacturing, mechanical, or any other single department of labor or of skill. The farm, the garden, and the dairy, the forest and the mine, the factory and the workshop, the laboratory and the studio, will all be entitled to their respective positions; and it is earnestly hoped that no consideration will be allowed to prevent a full and honorable representation of every department of our natural resources, ingenuity, and industry.

To convey some impression of the number and variety of objects which America is capable of furnishing to the Exhibition, we may be permitted to enumerate a few of the prominent classes.

Among animal substances, it is believed that samples of beef, pork, hams, butter and cheese, wool and hair, feathers, down and fur, and land and oil, stearine candles, honey and wax, spermaceti, skins, hides and leather, with articles manufactured from the same, may all be with advantage sent to the United States. Many of our dealers in provisions can now demonstrate that they understand how to cater for the most refined taste, as well in the style of putting up as in the intrinsic qualities of their articles.

Among vegetable productions we shall not forget to send samples of wheat, flour, Indian corn, cotton, rice, tobacco, hemp and cordage; the starch of wheat, of potatoes, and especially of Indian corn; sugars of both cane and maple, raw and refined; timber, and articles manufactured therefrom, especially when made in large quantities and by machinery.

By taking longitudinal and transverse slices or sections, one or two inches in thickness, from the trunks of trees, we may at little expense send the most striking proofs of our forest riches. The sycamore and whiteoak of Kentucky, the cypress of Mississippi and Louisiana; the live oak of Florida; the pine of Carolina, Maine, Minnesota, and Oregon; the oak, hickory, chestnut, and black walnut of numerous States; the cedar and locust, so famed for resisting decay; the hickory, so tough and durable; the ash, so light and yet so elastic; the bass wood, adapted for coach and car bodies; the birdsey maple, for ornamental furniture, with multitudes of others, may by this means be displayed, with surfaces smooth or rough, varnished or unvarnished, and form a novel and striking feature of the exhibition. Will not some of our enterprising lumbermen take this great department in hand? In making cross sections of trees the bark should be carefully retained when practicable.

Among mineral substances, which ought certainly to appear at the exhibition, are iron ores in all their varieties, from that of the iron mountain of Missouri to the rich veins of Georgia, Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and numerous other States. The cobalt and lead of Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin, the chrome of Maryland, the zinc oxide of New Jersey and Missouri, the plumbago of North Carolina and of Pennsylvania, a few of the coloring materials which ought to attract notice and win approbation. Stones used for building and other useful and ornamental purposes should not be omitted, particularly such as excel in firmness, fineness of texture, purity, durability, and a susceptibility of high polish.

The gold and mercury of California, the silver of North Carolina, the copper of Michigan, the manufactured iron of many States, will evince our abundance in both the useful and the precious metals; and among articles manufactured from metals we may send numerous varieties of cutlery, edge tools, surgical instruments, augers, scythes, axes, drawing-knives, hoes, shovels, bolt hangers, door-springs, sash and shutter fasteners, locks and latches, rifles, revolvers, bowie-knives, gold pens, ever-pointed pencils, clocks, chronometers, astronomical and other telegraphs.

We must have ploughs and cultivators, reaping, corn-shelling, threshing, and winnowing machines. Nor must we forget to show how we save labor and diminish toilsome machinery, by our card-making machines, our screw machines, pin machines, book-and-rod machines, nail and spike machines, and percussion cap machines, as well as by our cotton gins, our dredging machines, our quadruple printing presses, our brick machines, and our leaden pipe and leaden bell machinery.

We need not far to show samples of iron castings in hollow form, of sheet, bar, or railroad iron, of stoves, furnaces for house heating, or ranges for cooking with anthracite, bituminous coal, or other fuel. Even in gilded, bronzed, and other ornamental work in metals, in chased and burnished silver ware, we have workmen who may satisfy the most fastidious European taste. If not too urgently engaged in filling orders at home, it is earnestly hoped that our manufacturers of mathematical, philosophical, and optical instruments will put before the discriminating eyes at London a few specimens of their handiwork.

In connection with our metallic industry, we must not forget the mineral fuel by the aid of which it is prosecuted. Our numerous varieties of anthracite, semi-bituminous, highly bituminous, and candel coal must be made to prove how far the markets of the world, as well as our own manufactures, navigation, and locomotion, can be supplied from the coal mines of the United States.

Machinery for working in wood, as shoe-last and gun-stock machines, bucket machines, saw and blind machines, box and match machines, with numerous forms of sawing, planing, matching, and stove-drawing machines, would evince the fertility of invention among our workers in this class of substances.

Among textile fibrous manufactures we shall be able to offer cotton goods, plain and figured, in great variety, together with cordage and canvass of the same material, as well as American hemp. Among the woollen and mixed goods, woven wholly by power looms of American invention, we shall be expected to send Brussels carpets, ingrain and tapestry carpets, of various patterns.

In reference to our maritime architecture and nautical skill in general, with all the details of equipment, perhaps no better evidence could be offered than would be given by freightage some suitable public vessel with American contributions to the exhibition, for the purpose of conveying them to England, and this is perhaps the only way in which the Government, as such, could give effective aid to the objects of our present undertaking.

To the foregoing very brief sketch of a few objects to which attention may be beneficially directed, we may add that a due discrimination will no doubt be exercised in respect to the classes of objects as well as the individual specimens which ought to be sent to the exhibition. It is for this reason that this Central Committee has invoked the Governors of the several States, the aid of local committees having direct cognizance of the merit of the articles proposed to be exhibited.

It is earnestly requested that all committees designated in the several States should enter with as little delay as possible

on the discharge of their duties, that they should give to exhibitors all needed advice and information as to the suitability or unsuitability of the articles, the proper quantity to be forwarded, the means of conveyance, and the agencies, either in this country or England, by which the proper care will be taken of their packages.

Where it is probable that all the four divisions of articles, viz. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS, MACHINERY, MANUFACTURES, SCULPTURE, and the PLASTIC ARTS, will be forwarded for approval, the local committees would doubtless find it advantageous to divide themselves into sub-committees, with a view to assign to each sub-committee one of these great departments, not precluding joint consultation on points of difficulty or of special importance.

It cannot be too earnestly impressed on the minds of all local committees that, to whatever class of the exhibition objects may pertain, they ought, in order to warrant their being sent forward, to possess the merit of either *novelty, rarity, or high excellence*. They ought to represent, in some one or other of its departments, either our national industry and ingenuity or the natural resources on which they are employed.

It will contribute much to the facility of forwarding goods to the exhibition to form depositories in our principal seaports, as at New Orleans, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, where the articles may be conveniently stored until the time of sending them to London. They should not be shipped so as to arrive before the first of January, 1851, and cannot be exhibited if received at London later than the first of March following. Every package must be entered on a suitable bill of lading, and be accompanied by a certificate from the central authority of the United States, attested by the proper officer approving of the transmission of the object therein contained, to the care of the British Commissioners.

In conveying articles from the place of production to that of embarkation for England, it is hoped that steamboat and railroad companies in the United States will treat American exhibitors with the same liberality which has been manifested abroad, where goods destined to the exhibition are conveyed free of charge.

Hon. THOMAS EWING, (now Senator of the United States from Ohio), lately the Secretary of the Interior, having been charged in a certain quarter to have seventy-three relations in office, a correspondent of the New York Tribune denounces it as being basely false. "Mr. Ewing has but one relation in any office, and that is another Department," says the Interior. His son was for a very few months employed by Col. COLLIER, collector at San Francisco. He expected to resign that appointment six months ago, and has no doubt "done so."

THE SECOND CASE UNDER THE FUGITIVE LAW.—We learn that the fugitive slaves who were apprehended two or three weeks ago at Harrisburg, and imprisoned on a charge of inciting a riot which grew out of an effort to rescue them, were yesterday carried before Judge McALLISTER, United States Commissioner, who, after hearing the evidence in the case, directed the fugitives to be delivered to their owner, who proceeded without molestation to remove them to Virginia.

THE BARQUE EDGAR FOR LIBERIA.—We understand that this fine vessel, chartered conjointly by the New York State Colonization Society, and E. J. Roy, a Liberian merchant, was cleared on Saturday, with a list of more than thirty passengers, and full of freight.

WEIR THE ARTIST.—Mr. WILLIS, writing to the Home Journal, from Cozen's new hotel on the Hudson river, relates the following:

"Within a stone's throw from the portico of the Hotel, upon a knoll half hidden with trees, stands one of the most curious structures of its kind, in this country—a stone church of English, and architecturally, but the most Robert Weir. The story of its construction is a touching poem. When Mr. Weir received ten thousand dollars from Government, for his picture on the panel of the Capitol, he invested it, untouched, for the benefit of his three children. On the death of these children—all three—soon after the money reverted to him, but he had a feeling which forbade him to use it. Struck with the favorableness of the knoll under the mountains, as a site for a place of worship, much needed by the village near by, he applied for it to Mr. Cozen, on whose property it stood, who at once made a free gift of it for the purpose. The painter's taste and heart were set to work, and, with the money left him by his children, he erected a simple and beautiful structure—a memorial of his loved utility. Its bell for evening service sounded a few minutes ago—the tone selected apparently with the taste which governed all, and making sweet music among the mountains that looked down upon it. Mr. Weir named it 'The Church of the Holy Innocents.'"

UNION MEETING IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Natchez Courier of the 17th ultimo contains a call, signed by 521 citizens of Adams county, for a meeting in that place, to be held on the Monday following, to express confidence in the integrity of the Union. The Courier says that a large number of the citizens of that county known to be favorable to the object of the meeting were absent. This call, therefore, is no small evidence of the unanimity with which Adams county adheres to the cause of the Union.

SOUTHERN REJOICINGS.—A call, numerously signed, has been published in Mobile for a meeting on the 8th of October, to rejoice over the adoption of the peace measures by Congress.

At Washington, N. C., a large meeting was held on the 18th ultimo, at which the utmost joy was expressed, in speeches and resolutions, at the recent action of Congress. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

AN EXCELLENT ADDRESS was delivered before the Norfolk county Agricultural Association, Massachusetts, by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq. Among the invited guests were G. P. R. JAMES and JOHN S. SKINNER.

A FORGED DRAFT on Senator DATTON for \$2,700 was offered for discount, a few days since, at the Trenton Bank. The proceeds were mailed to the party in Newark who presented the draft; but the fraud being soon after detected, the delivery of the letter was stopped by telegraph.

DEATH OF AN AERONAUT.—The papers received by the steamer Niagara record the death of Lieutenant Gale, the aeronaut, as follows:

The Bordeaux journals, which arrived this morning, announce the death of Lieutenant Gale, the aeronaut. On Sunday he made an ascent with the "Royal Ceremonie" balloon, on board of a pony, from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, in Bordeaux. It was the first time that Mr. Gale had ever made such an ascension, and his pony had only a few days before been broken in. At first the little animal displayed great repugnance at being lifted from his feet, but he gradually got accustomed to it, and on Sunday allowed himself to be carried off by its balmy wings with the greatest composure. When Mr. Gale was seen to ascend rapidly into the air, seated on his pony, with the bridle in one hand and saluting the public with the other, there was a sort of shudder of fear in the vast gathering. The pony was perfectly calm, with his legs hanging and his neck bent; but he made no movement. The descent of Mr. Gale, which took place at a short distance from Bordeaux, proved fatal to him. When the horse had been released from his slings, the peasants who held the ropes of the balloon, misunderstanding the directions given by the aeronaut, let go, and the balloon having lost sufficient gas in it to give an ascensional force, after losing the weight of the horse, rose suddenly, and the anchor, which held it a few feet from the ground, was suddenly torn, and the shock upset the car. Mr. Gale, however, clung to the ropes, and was fortunately able to pull the string of the valve, to cause a further escape of the gas. The ascent of the balloon was then checked, and it was thought, in consequence, that he had succeeded in climbing up into the car. This, however, was not the case, as the next day the balloon was discovered lying on the ground, some miles from the spot where the pony was liberated, and on further search being made, the dead body of Lieut. Gale was found in a wood, with the limbs all broken. He has left a wife and eight children.

A party of Germans have erected in Steubenville, Ohio, an establishment for the manufacture of soda ash and chloride of lime. It is the only one of the kind in the United States; it is estimated that during the first year it will produce between \$40,000 and \$50,000 worth of soda ash, and nearly \$20,000 worth of chloride of lime. It is supposed that the amount of the manufacture will be doubled the second year.

Some forty or fifty houses, constituting about two-thirds of the town of Carbondale, (Pa.) were destroyed by fire last Saturday night.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

DANIEL M. BARRINGER, of North Carolina, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Her Catholic Majesty, in the place of Romulus L. Saunders, recalled at his own request.

HORATIO J. PERRY, of New Hampshire, to be Secretary of Legation at the same Court.

CHARLES J. MCCREY, of Connecticut, to be Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

COURTLAND CURTIS, of Indiana, to be Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Quito, in the Republic of Ecuador.

CHARLES HOWARD EDWARDS, of New Jersey, to be Clerk to the Commissioner under the Convention with Brazil, in place of Philip N. Searle, resigned.

CHARLES KEMLE, of Missouri, to be Indian Agent at the Upper Plate Agency, vice Thomas Fitzpatrick.

ELISHA WHITTELEY, of Ohio, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury.

ABEL UNDERWOOD, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Vermont.

WALTER C. MALONEY, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of Florida.

JAMES C. BOOTH, of Pennsylvania, to be Metter and Refiner of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia.

JAMES W. OSBORN, of North Carolina, to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, in the State of North Carolina.

ANDREW W. REDDING, of Georgia, to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, in the State of Georgia.

ROBERT H. MOORE, of Georgia, to be Coiner of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, in the State of Georgia.

MATTHEW F. STEPHENSON, to be Assayer at the Branch Mint of the United States at Dahlonega, in the State of Georgia.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW TERRITORIES.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, to be District Judge of the United States for the Northern District of California.

JOHN P. HEALY, of Massachusetts, to be District Judge of the United States for the Southern District of California.

CALHOUN BERNARD, of California, to be Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of California.

J. M. JONES, of San Jose, California, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of California.

DAVID P. DOUGLASS, of California, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of California.

ACOSTEUS HUMBERT, to be Assayer in California.

JOSEPH BUNTING, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Utah.

PERRY E. BROCHER, of Alabama, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Utah.

ZENOBEL SNOW, of Ohio, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Utah.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, of Utah, to be Governor of the Territory of Utah.

BROUGHTON DAVIS HARRIS, of Vermont, to be Secretary of the Territory of Utah.

JOSEPH L. HAYWOOD, of Utah, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Utah.

SETH BLAIR, of Utah, to be Attorney of the United States in and for the Territory of Utah.

REDICK McKEL, of Virginia, GEORGE W. BARROW, of Kentucky, and O. M. WOZENCRAFT, of California, to be Indian Agents for California.

PABLO NORRIS to be Marshal for the Southern District of California.

INDIAN AGENTS.

David D. Mitchell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, Missouri.

John R. Chennault, to be Indian agent at Osage River.

James S. Calhoun, Santa Fe.

Lake Leavenworth, Port Leavenworth.

Philip H. Raiford, Creek agency.

William Butler, Choctaw agency.

John Drenner, Choctaw agency.

Charles P. Babcock, Machine agency.

Land Officers.

Richard M. Thurston at Fayetteville, Ark.

Henry Acker, at Saint Ste. Marie, Mich.

Blanton P. Box, at Champagne, Ark.

Thomas T. Russell, at St. Augustine, Fla.

Salomon F. Halliday, at New Orleans, La.

Mordcau Mobley, at Dubuque, Iowa.

William H. Wallace, at Fairfield, Iowa.

Easton Morris, at Iowa City, Iowa.

John H. Thompson, at Indianapolis, Ind.

John Beard, at Crawfordville, Ind.

Samuel P. Halliday, at Fairfield, Ind.

Robert H. Griffith, at Palmyra, Mo.

Stephen F. Page, at Ionia, Mich.

Horace Mower, at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Edgar Conkling, at Green Bay, Wis.

REGISTERS.

Andrew Backus at Saint Ste. Marie, Mich.

George H. Slaughter, at Mineral Point, Wis.

Daniel Sigler, at Winamac, Ind.

Thomas McKnight, at Dubuque, Iowa.

George Wilson, at Fairfield, Iowa.

Samuel Brenton, at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Andrew McCullen, at Shawneetown, Ill.

Hercules R. W. Andrews, at Tallahassee, Fla.

Alexander Spaulding, at Green Bay, Wis.

Louis S. Lovell, at Ionia, Mich.

Samuel P. Halliday, at Fairfield, Ind.

David H. Webster, at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Cornelius Roosevelt, at Genesee, do.

SURVEYORS GENERAL.

Benjamin A. Putnam for Florida.

Lorenzo Gibson, Arkansas.

Robert W. Boyd, Louisiana.

Meriwether L. Clark, Illinois and Missouri.

Officers of the Customs.

Charles J. Abbott, District of Penobscot, (Castine), Maine.

Frederick G. Low, Gloucester, Mass.

William T. Russell, New Bedford, do.

Hugh Maxwell, New York, do.

Samuel P. Halliday, Little Egg Harbor, (Tuckertown), N. Y.

John D. Thompson, do.

Henry Addison, Georgetown, D. C.

Oliver M. Hyde, Detroit, Mich.

Jacob Richardson, Oswego, N. Y.

NAVAL OFFICER.

Peter C. Ellmaker, Dist. of Philadelphia, Pa.

SURVEYOR.

Wm. K. Bond, Port of Cincinnati, Ohio.

APPRAISER.

Mathias B. Edger, Port of New York, N. Y.

VEGETABLE INSTINCT.—If a pan of water be placed within six inches on either side of the stem of a young pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will in the course of the night approach it, and will be found in the morning with one of its leaves floating on the water. This experiment may be continued nightly until the plant begins to fruit. If a prop be placed within six inches of a young convolvulus or scarlet runner, it will find it, although the prop be shifted daily. If, after it had twined some distance up the prop, it be unwound and twined in the opposite direction, it will return to its original position, or die in the attempt. This experiment may be continued twice a day, and the result will be found in the morning. If two of these plants grow near each other, and have no stake around which they can entwine, one of them will alter the direction of its spiral, and they will twine around each other. Duhamel placed some kidney beans in a cylinder of moist earth; after a short time they began to germinate, and of course sending the plume upwards to the light, and the root down into the soil. After a few days the cylinder was turned one-fourth round, and again in a few days it was repeated until an entire revolution of the cylinder had been completed. The beans were then taken out of the earth, and it was found that both the plume and radicle had bent to accommodate themselves to every revolution, and the one in its effort to ascend perpendicularly, and the other to descend, had turned a perfect spiral. But although the natural tendency of the roots is downwards, if the soil beneath be dry, and any damp substance be above, the roots will ascend to reach it.

TREATIES WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

MILLARD FILLMORE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Abiquin, in New Mexico, on the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, between the United States of America, by James S. Calhoun, Indian Agent, acting as their Commissioner, and Quixia Chigiate, Nanito, Nincunachi, Abagizite, Ramah, Sublet, Rupalachi, Paganachi, Pagnisachi, Coxabaxor, Amuche, Pagnisachi, Pagnisachi, Sighu, Uvixianachi, Cucuchitay, Nachitope, Paganachi, Guano Juas, Pacachi, Saganachi, Acaguate, Quixache, Quixache, Tuste, Saxiache, Pichitche, Nachitope, Uvix, principal and subordinate chiefs, representing the Uah tribe of Indians.

And whereas, said treaty having been submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, advise and consent to the ratification of the same; which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Treaty between the United States of America, and the Uah Indians.

The following articles have been duly considered and solemnly adopted by the undersigned: that is to say, James S. Calhoun, Indian agent, residing at Santa Fe, acting as commissioner on the part of the United States of America, and Quixia Chigiate, Nanito, Nincunachi, Abagizite, Ramah, Sublet, Rupalachi, Paganachi, Pagnisachi, Coxabaxor, Amuche, Pagnisachi, Sighu, Uvixianachi, Cucuchitay, Nachitope, Paganachi, Guano Juas, Pacachi, Saganachi, Acaguate, Quixache, Quixache, Tuste, Saxiache, Pichitche, Nachitope, Uvix, principal and subordinate chiefs, representing the Uah tribe of Indians.

I. The Uah tribe of Indians do hereby acknowledge and declare, they are lawfully and exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Government of said States; and to its power and authority they now unconditionally submit.

II. From and after the signing of this treaty, hostilities between the contracting parties shall cease, and perpetual peace and friendship shall exist, the said treaty hereby solemnly pledging themselves never to associate with, or give countenance or aid to, any tribe or band of Indians, or other persons or powers, who may be at any time at enmity with the people of the Government of said States; and that they will, in all future time, treat honestly and humanely every citizen of the United States, and all persons and powers at peace with the said States; and all cases of aggression against said Uahs shall be referred to the Government of said States for adjustment and settlement.

III. All American and Mexican captives and others taken from persons or powers at peace with the said States shall be restored and delivered by the said Uahs to an authorized officer or agent of said States, at Abiquin, on or before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty. And in like manner all stolen property, of every description, shall be restored by or before the said Uahs on or before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty. In the event such stolen property shall have been consumed or destroyed, the said Uahs do agree, and are hereby bound to make such restitution, and under such circumstances, as the Government of the United States may order and prescribe. But this article is not to be so construed, or understood, as to create a claim against said States for any losses or depredations committed by said Uahs.

IV. The contracting parties agree that the laws now in force, and such others as may be passed, regulating the trade and intercourse, and for the preservation of peace with the various tribes of Indians under the protection and guardianship of the Government of said States, shall have the same force and effect, and shall be as binding on the said Uahs as if said laws had been passed for the benefit and protection; and to this end, and for all other lawful purposes, the Government of New Mexico, as now organized, or as it may be by the Government of the United States, or by the legally constituted authorities of the people of New Mexico, is recognized and acknowledged by the said Uahs, and for the due enforcement of the aforesaid laws, until the Government of the United States shall otherwise order, the Government of the Navajoes is hereby annexed to New Mexico.

V. All American and Mexican captives, and all stolen property taken from Americans or Mexicans, or other persons or powers in amity with the United States, shall be delivered by the Navajoes Indians to the authorized military or civil officer of the Government of New Mexico, as soon as he or they can be apprehended, and acknowledged by the said Uahs; and for the due enforcement of the aforesaid laws, until the Government of the United States shall otherwise order, the Government of the Navajoes is hereby annexed to New Mexico.

VI. Should any citizen of the United States, or other person or persons subject to the laws of the United States, murder, rob, or otherwise maltreat any Navajo Indian or Indians, he or they shall be arrested and tried, and upon conviction shall be subjected to all the penalties provided by law for the protection of the persons and property of the people of the said States.

VII. The people of the United States, and all others in amity with the United States, shall have free passage through the territory of said Uahs, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by authority of said States.

VIII. In order to preserve tranquillity, and to afford protection to all the people of the country, and to the contracting parties, the Government of the United States will establish such military posts and agencies, and authorize such trading houses, at such time and in such places, as the said Government may designate.

IX. Relying confidently upon the justice and liberality of the United States, and anxious to remove every possible cause that might disturb their peace and quiet, it is agreed by the Uahs that the aforesaid Government shall, at its earliest convenience, designate, settle, and adjust their territorial boundaries, and pass and execute such laws, in their territory, as the Government of said States may deem conducive to the happiness and prosperity of said Indians. And the said Uahs further bind themselves not to depart from their accustomed homes or localities, unless specially permitted by an agent of the aforesaid Government; and as soon as their boundaries are